

(4) when a test of significant differences is applied to these rates by diagnostic group in both subcommunities it is found that the only significant differences that existed are between class V and the other classes. In fact, in 45 comparisons only 5 differences prove significant, using a critical ratio of 3.

These findings suggest that the disorder of schizophrenia will be found in all social classes although a large percentage of any sample would seem to collect in class V, the lowest social class. This suggests a highly selective process where the schizophrenic disorder is of such an incapacitating nature that a large majority of cases never get an opportunity to be recorded in a higher-class position. We are currently involved in a more careful examination of the cases in class V to determine the factors relegating them to this class.

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HEAVY SMOKING: THE MIDTOWN MANHATTAN STUDY

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*(No Digest)*

*Discussant: E. Gartley Jaco*

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#### Violence

*Chairman: Peter B. Neubauer*

#### GROUP SANCTIONS AND RESTRAINTS RELATED TO VIOLENCE IN CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS

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This paper presents violence when and as expressed in the leisure-time voluntary group setting. Discussed and illustrated are the ways in which children's exceptional pummeling and teenagers' brutal beating and use of weapons are seen and handled by the group. The thesis that violent behavior is considered a useful individual skill by some groups will be explored, together with the role of these individuals in the group.

#### RECENT TRENDS IN RESEARCH ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR

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Violent behavior has been the focus of attention of many research and speculative efforts from many disciplines. Psychology and psychiatry have attempted to formulate encompassing theories to explain its cause and to account for its differential phenomenology, in both human and animal sub-

jects. Sociology has tried to classify and explain violence in intergroup situations, and criminology, drawing data and hypotheses from different fields, has attempted several explanations of violent behavior, particularly in relation to homicide.

In psychiatry, the value of violence as a symptom of underlying psychopathology is well known, although it cannot be linked to any specific nosographic entity. Psychoanalysis has tried to explain violence as a manifestation of a general instinct toward aggression, but this hypothesis has found little confirmation outside the orthodox psychoanalytic circle, and particularly its "innate" aspects have been rejected. Psychometric studies have elicited some data on violent subjects, but not enough to establish a clear-cut differential psychology of aggressors. Psychological theories, primarily the frustration-aggression hypothesis, anomie and the containment theory, have presented different explicative approaches. Sociology and sociological criminology have recently formulated the hypothesis of the existence of a subculture of violence, which might explain the relative prevalence of aggressive behavior in certain groups and sections of the population. This hypothesis has the advantage of bringing together constructs from the psychological and the sociological fields. Research on this hypothesis is reviewed, to illustrate the methodological advantages of this approach. Data from cultures in which violence seems to prevail in the United States, Colombia and Italy are presented and discussed. The possible implications of the subculture of violence for a treatment program of violent behavior are outlined.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES AND REDUCTION IN CRIME AMONG NEGROES

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Civil rights workers and newspaper reporters have made occasional observations that the crime rate among Negroes often diminishes markedly during periods of organized antisegregation activities. The authors present data from various sources that confirm this observation in several cities that have been scenes of organized civil rights protest. In some areas, the crime rate has dropped even though only a relatively small proportion of the city's Negro population is *directly* involved in the demonstrations, boycotts and the like.

Two factors most appropriate for discussion are: (1) the impact of organized community action for social change upon diverse members of a community, and (2) the psychosocial implications of the release of aggression through alternate paths, which may enhance group solidarity and "race pride." The authors also investigate the possibility that a longer lasting effect on crime rate may result from successful civil rights activities, in contrast to unsuccessful campaigns.